

SENATORS SILENT ABOUT MEXICO

With Few Exceptions They Decline to Talk About Probable Invasion.

Washington, February 12.—Declaration against immediate intervention in Mexico was made today by Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations. "I trust there will be no immediate intervention by the United States," he said. "I do not think the time has come when we are called on to interfere. If we once take the step we cannot take it back. I do not think that under the present conditions we are called upon to take the burden."

As a rule senators declined to discuss the situation in Mexico because of the lack of information relative to the subject as because of the delicacy of the subject.

"How can I say anything?" asked Senator Lodge. "We know no more at this time than any one else. It is evident that affairs in Mexico are most critical, but what we should do or may do no one can foresee now."

Senators Root and O'Gorman declined to make any comment whatever. Senator Simmons went only far enough to say that a great concernment like that of the United States should protect its citizens and their interests wherever they may be seriously menaced.

A notable exception was found in Senator Tillman. He said:

"I am very much concerned about the news from Mexico this morning. It has been evident to any one familiar with the inside workings of affairs that those Americans who have invested money in mines, ranches, etc. in Mexico are exceedingly anxious to have a stable government there in order to enhance their property or maintain its value."

"These men are selfish, naturally, as all human beings are, and want law and order such as we have in the United States, but it would be a fearful burden on this country and a needless struggle with guerrillas if the United States conquered Mexico. It would take hundreds of millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives to conquer and hold it. And for what good in the long run?"

"I have never been in Mexico, and do not know anything about its capabilities, but have always been told by those who visit the country that in some respects and in some parts it is a paradise."

Belongs to Mexicans.

"But it belongs to the Mexicans and not to us, and unless we can make States of it and can enter the Union inhabited by peaceable, law-abiding citizens we had better have nothing to do with it. It would not be right to conquer it for guerrillas, and I think President Taft ought to be very, very cautious now he involves this country in war just at the close of his administration. I know of no greater misfortune that could befall us to right now than to have such a war forced on this country. The situation is a very fine illustration of you will be damned if you do, and you will be damned if you don't, especially if you do. Let us do what is necessary to protect the honor of our country and no more, and if we have to go there let us get away as soon as possible."

AGENTS OF REBELS ARE REJOICING

They Learn of Union of Action of Northern Forces With Diaz.

El Paso, Texas, February 12.—Local rebel agents rejoiced today in the receipt of two letters indicating a union of action between the Diaz revolt in the national capital and the revolution in the north. One came from an agent at Mexico City, who declared that the Diaz element was in sympathy with the Orozco revolution, and for the northern revolutionists at once to send delegates to the national capital.

In event of Madero's downfall, the letter said, a congress would be held at Mexico City of delegates from all revolutionary parties.

Another letter, signed by Pascual Orozco, Jr., commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, whose recent whereabouts has not been generally known, was made public. It was directed to General Inez Salazar, acting leader, and asked that all moral assistance be offered to the Diaz uprising, recommending all hostilities toward the Federal troops be abandoned, unless the rebel positions were contested.

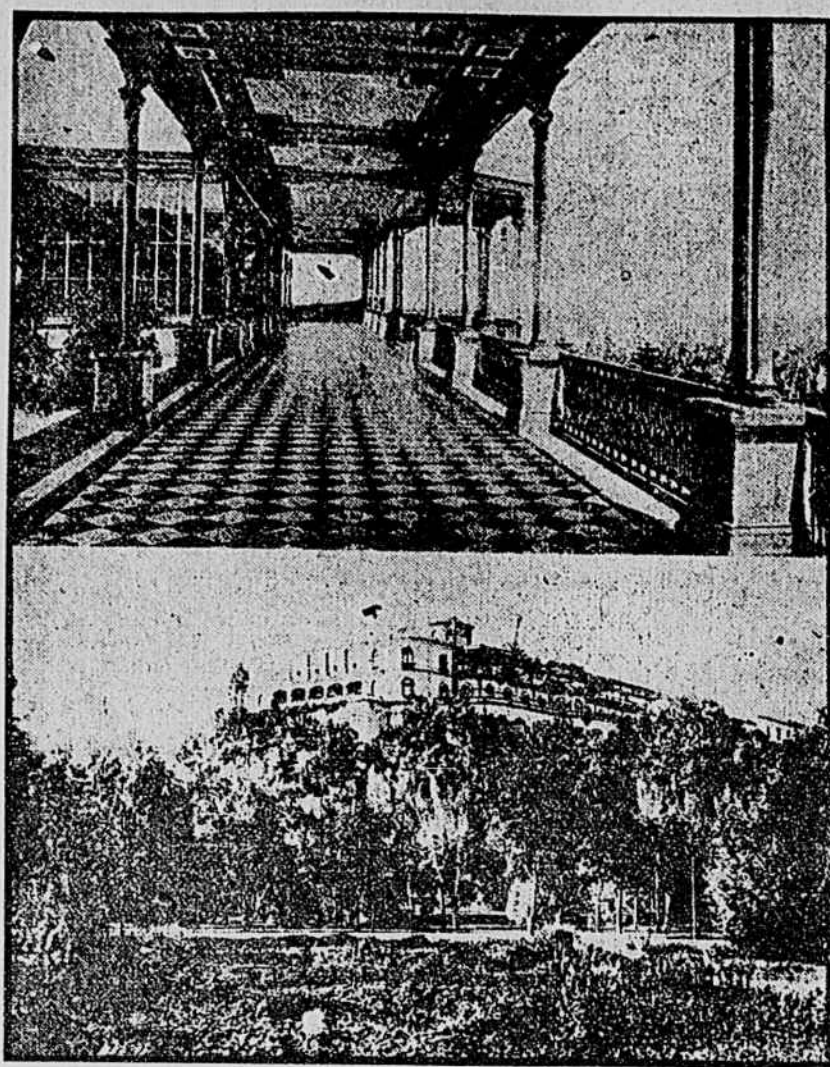
Orozco is said to be located below the New Mexico line, just exactly where was not made known.

Rebel activity is not altogether passive, however, as evidenced today, when General E. Z. Steyer received a report of capture of a communication near Presidio, Texas. United States troops of the border patrol seized 14,000 cartridges hidden in an old house near the border and evidently destined for rebels at Ojinaga, just across the line.

Juarez, where the Federal garrison is impatiently awaiting developments at Mexico City, again is cut off from all communication with the interior. Rebels who attempted to dynamite today's arriving passenger train cut the railway and commercial telegraph lines not far below the border town. The result of the riots at Chihuahua City is not known here, as attempts have failed to secure communication.

Suit instituted yesterday in the Law and Equity Court by Moses Adelski against M. Lewis for damages laid at \$200.

SCENES IN REVOLUTION-RIDDEN CITY OF MEXICO



Chapultepec Castle, where Senora Madero has taken refuge.

BUSINESS CENTRE OF MEXICO CITY IS SHELLED BY DIAZ

(Continued From First Page)

In an effort to silence the cannon of the government and drive from the roofs of the tall buildings, the Federal sharpshooters and the men operating the machine guns.

This smothering action, directed from the arsenal, continued for more than two hours. Sharpshooters fell like hail, and occasionally bursting shells tore holes in the sides of buildings.

Meanwhile, the fire from the opposite direction rendered the far out residence district uninhabitable, as well as the big apartment building known as Gore Court, on Third Roma Street.

The Federal guns replied occasionally, but without serious damage to the rebel line. It was this action which decided the diplomats, after communicating with their governments, to protest against the continuation of such operations, which they characterized as being unsanctioned by the laws of warfare of civilized nations.

President Madero and his ministers agreed that the bombardment of cities was barbarous, and especially such a struggle as was now being on between two forces of artillery. The Minister of War, acting in accord with the President and the Cabinet, sent to General Diaz, protesting, declaring that if he persisted the government would regard all those occupying the arsenal as beyond the pale of the law.

Will Bring Heavier Guns Into Play.

Immediately after the dispatch of this message the Finance Minister, Ernesto Madero, speaking for the President, said that if the government determined to crush the rebels by a concerted attack, the government using the heaviest guns available and bringing to a halt the next big action when the fighting was resumed. He declared the government would bring into play heavier guns than they had yet employed, and would force the attack from all sides.

The text of the note sent by the War Minister, General Garcia Pena, to the rebel commander, is as follows:

"The artillery fire coming from you is causing danger to the life and interests of noncombatants and to the lives of the foreign residents and diplomatic ministers."

As this is in flagrant violation of the laws of war of civilized nations, notify you that if you do not limit your firing to the zone of combatants, we will consider outside the law all those who occupy the arsenal when that position is taken by our forces.

The government will be inflexible in complying with its duty toward compelling you to keep the peace, but you will rest the responsibility in history and before the Mexican nation if, by your anti-patriotic attitude, you cause greater injury to the country."

Women and Children Taken to Embassy.

Not doubting intentions of the government to resume the action on an augmented scale, and reminded from moment to moment by the desultory and scattering firing from both sides, that the homes in almost every quarter of the city would be rendered unsafe, foreigners, particularly Americans, British and Germans, sent throughout this afternoon automobiles and children and transfer them to the section around the American embassy, which is considered relatively free from danger. An American guard is on duty at the embassy, and foreign residents, without visible arms, pa-

trons this quarter, because of the total absence of police.

Americans again today suffered during the height of the battle. Mrs. H. W. Holmes, the wife of an employee of Dun's agency, was killed, and Mrs. Percy Griffiths, the wife of an employee of the street railway company, was mortally wounded, both of her legs being shot off. Allie Bland, a printer, was shot through the arm.

Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Griffiths were preparing dinner in their kitchen in an apartment building close to the arsenal when a shell from the Federal lines burst through the walls instantly killing Mrs. Holmes and leaving Mrs. Griffiths in a dying condition.

Bland was walking along Independencia Avenue when he was struck by a rifle ball apparently from the Federal lines.

Americans wounded in yesterday's action are improving.

Nothing accomplished by Diplomats.

The protest of the diplomats took the form of a demand that the firing zone should be limited, but it accomplished nothing. Both Madero and Diaz evaded responsibility, each placing the blame on the other, and characterizing the attitude of the opposing side as barbarous and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

Diaz insisted that he had to direct his fire at the points from which he was attacked, and called attention to the fact that the government cannon were located in the heart of the business section and the thickly settled residential districts.

To President Madero, the diplomats said they had come to protest in behalf of their governments against the continuance of the government cannon in human warfare. They recited the great damage done to many residences, and the fact that the American consulate had been demolished by government shells, and pointed out that the American embassy was threatened by a bombardment of which no notice had been given. All the governments, they added, were deeply concerned for their subjects, and citizens.

Ambassador Wilson, later, speaking for the committee, said that President Madero was visibly embarrassed and confused, but attempted to place the responsibility on Diaz. The President had given some glowing accounts of the measures which were to be taken, and expressed the belief that the rebellion would be quelled by to-morrow night.

Ambassador Wilson declared that Madero's words had not made a favorable impression on the diplomatic representatives.

To General Diaz, the ministers, after urging the establishment of a neutral zone, said that much damage had been done by indiscriminate and reckless firing, which was seemingly directed over parts mainly occupied by foreigners, regardless of the residences of the foreign representatives.

Told That Taft Is Approaching.

Ambassador Wilson declared that President Taft was deeply apprehensive as to the results of this state of affairs and that war vessels had been ordered to both Gulf and Pacific ports, also transports with marines, who, if necessary, would be brought to the capital for the purpose only of maintaining order and affording protection to the lives and property of the foreign residents.

General Diaz replied that he regretted what had happened to the city and its inhabitants, that his attitude from the beginning was one of defense; that instead of attacking the arsenal from a distance, as the government was doing, he had gone directly to the palace and had taken it in twenty-five minutes.

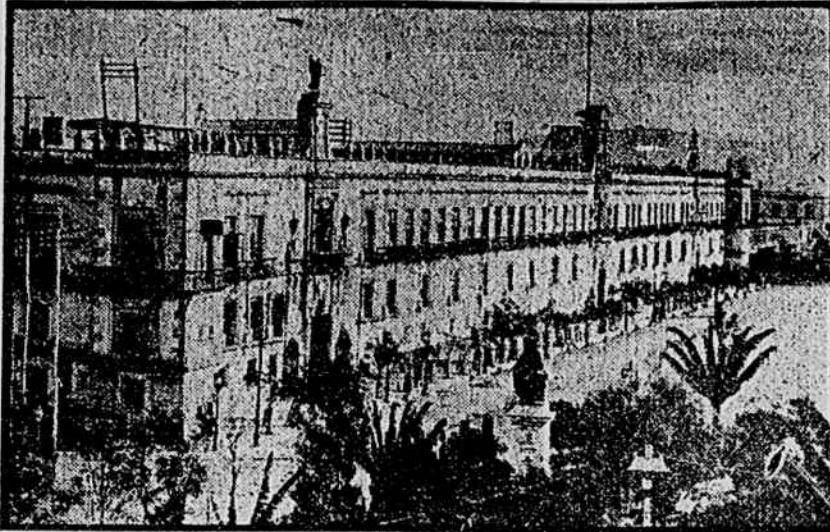
In so doing, he explained, he had at heart the desire to cause the city no harm, which was shown from the fact that while it was in his power, he had refrained from going to the National Palace, which he now feels certain he will be able to take if the government

The offices of the Cable Company have been kept open throughout the fighting, however, and this morning, when the shrapnel was beating in on all sides, and once a shell tore a gaping hole in the iron shutters over the windows, the force of Mexican operators continued without interruption their work of receiving and sending at tables not five feet away.

Residents of Gore Court evacuated only after two shells had bored their way into the big apartment house. Dozens of buildings show great jagged holes, broken cornices and torn-off corners, while hundreds bear more insignificant marks of what has been the most terrible bombardment any city in North America has been subjected to since the adoption of modern high-power cannon.

In some streets the overhead wires dangle from poles, the fire from one side or the other having sheared off many of the supports. In Alameda, the great wooded park in the center of the city, the trees were mowed down by the vicious fire; small twigs and limbs cover the ground in places, and the heaviness of the small arm fire.

Some of the buildings damaged was that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in the side of which a great



The National Palace.



A Market Scene.



The Cathedral.

AMERICANS IN FLIGHT TO OUTSKIRTS OF CITY

Mexico City, February 12.—Anticipating an early resumption of hostilities to-morrow, more than 600 Americans fled to-night from their homes to temporary abodes in the outskirts of the city, where the danger from the fire will be minimized.

Ambassador Wilson, on information from the National Palace, knew that the government planned a crushing blow, and, determined to save the Americans if possible, rented numerous houses, to which, under flags of truce, agents of the embassy hurried in automobiles as many women and children as would agree to-night, but the fugitive foreigners, filled with horror by the frightful bombardment of the past two days, needed little urging.

While the bombardment was far heavier to-day than on Tuesday, the probable loss of life was less. This was due to the lack of any effort to force the assault by the Federals.

The casualties are estimated at not less than 300 dead and 1,500 injured in the two days' fighting. Two American women are dead, shot to pieces by a shell. They were Mrs. H. W. Holmes and Mrs. Percy Griffiths. Several Americans have been wounded. But the total number of native noncombatants injured to-day was undoubtedly small. Experience is fast teaching the citizens to keep out of the line of fire when possible.

The reports from the Diaz headquarters that his losses have been negligible are received with some doubts. About 10 o'clock to-night there was a sharp action for a few minutes by a Federal battery against the rebel position, but at 11 o'clock the city was tranquil, with all the street lights out.

fails to yield, without his resorting to that expedient.

General Diaz said it was not a matter of personal ambition on his part to overthrow the government, but a desire to voice the sentiments of the whole nation. If he succeeded he would allow the people to choose their representatives; he would withdraw to private life.

Referring to the firing, Diaz said the government had placed its cannon, disregarding the fact that many were in position in the thickly populated sections. Most of the damage done by the guns was from shots which fell short.

Robbery and Looting by Criminals.

Stories of personal robbery and looting by small mobs were reported during the day, but for the most part the criminal, as well as the law-abiding element, was too terrified by the incidents of the last two days to do anything but seek places of safety. Business houses, banks and restaurants are closed, and not even a railway ticket is to be bought in the uptown offices.

The offices of the Cable Company have been kept open throughout the fighting, however, and this morning, when the shrapnel was beating in on all sides, and once a shell tore a gaping hole in the iron shutters over the windows, the force of Mexican operators continued without interruption their work of receiving and sending at tables not five feet away.

Residents of Gore Court evacuated only after two shells had bored their way into the big apartment house. Dozens of buildings show great jagged holes, broken cornices and torn-off corners, while hundreds bear more insignificant marks of what has been the most terrible bombardment any city in North America has been subjected to since the adoption of modern high-power cannon.

In some streets the overhead wires dangle from poles, the fire from one side or the other having sheared off many of the supports. In Alameda, the great wooded park in the center of the city, the trees were mowed down by the vicious fire; small twigs and limbs cover the ground in places, and the heaviness of the small arm fire.

Some of the buildings damaged was that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in the side of which a great

to President Taft, President-Elect Wilson and others, with the request that other nations be asked to co-operate, would bring about action by combined foreign interests in Mexico to insure settlement of that republic's affairs by peaceful elections. If necessary, restraining the internal factions from war by the combined police power of these nations."

In an appeal promulgated by the society, of which Samuel H. Woodrow is president, people of all classes are urged to give expression to the wish "that the government of the United States refrain from unnecessary, actual warfare."

WILSON NOT ADVISED

He Has Not Heard From Taft or Any One Else.

Princeton, N. J., February 12.—Asked whether he had received any communication from President Taft with regard to the Mexican situation, President-Elect Wilson replied that he had not heard from Mr. Taft or any one else.

It had been reported that President Taft might consult Mr. Wilson as to the course to pursue, inasmuch as the fulfillment of the attitude assumed by the United States now might rest with the Wilson administration. Thus far the President-elect has not discussed the situation.

It is believed that he favors a policy of noninterference so far as possible, though he admits being generally uninformed as to the situation in all of Latin America.

Mutiny Predicted.

Douglas, Ariz., February 12.—Troops on border patrol here on the alert, as a mutiny of the Federal garrison at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite Douglas, is predicted. Four troops of the Ninth Cavalry, at Nogales, were ordered to-day to mobilize with the regiment here.

Juarez Garrison Quiet.

Juarez, Mexico, February 12.—Mexican troops of the Juarez garrison remained quiet to-day, although suppressed excitement was shown by both officers and men. A telegram from Mexico City saying Diaz had been killed failed to obtain credence.

Money From Red Cross.

Washington, February 12.—The American National Red Cross to-day telegraphed to the American ambassador at Mexico City \$1,000. Of this amount \$500 will be allotted to the Mexican Red Cross Society for the relief of suffering and distress incident to the revolution in the capital. The balance is to be expended by the ambassador for the relief of sick, wounded and destitute American citizens.

Cuba Sends Warship.

Havana, Feb. 12.—The Cuban government is concerned over the safety of Cubans residing in Mexico, and has ordered the Cuban navy, to Mexican waters. The Cuban will proceed Vera Cruz, where it will land a landing party of infantry and artillery for the protection of Cuban citizens there.

Surrender Demanded.

Laredo, Tex., February 12.—A dispatch from Monterrey states that Marcelo Caravaca, rebel leader, to-night demanded the surrender of Monclova, Coahuila, Mexico. Caravaca is about a few miles from Monclova. All telegraph wires to Torreon were cut to-night.

GUEST IS VICTIM OF TWO ROBBERS

Traveling Man Held Up in His Room at Norfolk Hotel.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Norfolk, Va., February 12.—Held up at the point of a pistol by one man, while another went through his clothing, Ralph W. Larsen, a traveling salesman from New York, was robbed of \$100, a suitcase valued at \$12, and a suitcase full of clothing, in Room 548, of the Monticello Hotel, at which he was stopping.

Not content with robbing him of all his belongings, the two holdup men opened the door of the room, leaving the key in the outside door, while they quietly made their escape, whether or how is a mystery still unsolved.

Happening, as it did, about 12 o'clock, when the guests of the hotel were coming in for the night, the robbery was one of the boldest that has come off in this city recently, and has baffled the police as well as Hotel Detective Harrell.

Mr. Larsen said to-night that he was sitting in his room, getting ready to go to bed. His door had become slightly ajar. Suddenly the door flew open, and the two men, one tall and heavy, the other short and medium build, entered the room.

Before he could ask them what they wanted, the tall man pulled out a pistol and leveled it at Larsen's head, saying, "Give us the money."

Dazed by the sudden attack, Larsen said he continued sitting in his chair, unable to move, and watched the small man going through his pockets, taking everything of value. The man also opened his valise, but closed it, and locking it, placed it near the door.

Making sure that the coast was clear, the two men left the room, locking it from the outside. The man who opened his valise, but closed it, and locking it, placed it near the door.

It was several minutes before Larsen realized what had happened, and he then went to the telephone and notified the office that he was locked in. The bellboy was sent up to open the door, and Larsen went to the office and reported the occurrence. An investigation was made and the police notified.

How the men managed to make their escape is a mystery, as no one in the hotel saw any men answering the description leave the place, nor had the elevator boys brought any one down. Mr. Larsen said he could identify the men, as he had a good chance to look them over.

Compulsory Education Bill.

Columbus, S. C., February 12.—The lower house of the South Carolina General Assembly passed to third reading to-day a bill providing for the compulsory attendance of children in the schools of children between the ages of eight and thirteen years for at least three months each year. A majority of the qualified electors in any school district had voted in favor of making the law compulsory in their district. The bill is similar to the compulsory education law now in force in Kentucky.

"NET WEIGHT" MEASURE APPROVED IN SENATE

Committee Amends and Reports Favorably House Amendment to Pure Food Law.

Washington, February 12.—The "net weight" bill, which has passed the House, was approved to-day by the Senate Committee on Manufactures and the measure will be reported to the Senate with the committee's recommendation that it be passed.

In general, the bill demands the pure food law, making it mandatory upon manufacturers and vendors of foods to state the quantity of the contents of the package on the outside in terms of weight, measure and numerical count.

Two important amendments to the

The HAINES Bros. Piano

Both in America and abroad HAINES BROS. Pianos are distinguished for architectural and tonal beauty. This piano is used exclusively in many of the foremost conservatories and colleges of the country.

Sole Representatives in this State

Walter D. Moses & Co.

103 East Broad Street.
Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

bill, however, are recommended by the Senate committee. One takes packages that sell for 6 cents or less out of the provisions of the proposed law, and the other makes more strict the "reasonable variations" feature of the bill.

Over the "reasonable variations" question there has been a brisk fight at hearings before the committee. As the bill was passed by the House, a provision was inserted for "reasonable variations" and requiring the department to make a record of all variations allowed.

The exemption of small packages was specially asked by candy makers and the committee agreed to meet their request in part. But the law is designed to cover packages of breakfast food, and the committee fixed the limitation for exempted packages at 10 cents instead of 10 cents, as requested by the candy men.

FORCES READY FOR MOVEMENT TOWARD MEXICO

(Continued From First Page)

and Asiatics as to its own citizens, so far none of the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers in Washington has done more than make a few inquiries at the State Department as to the actual situation in the Mexican capital.

A wholesale evacuation of the city by the foreign element would involve the latter in an enormous financial loss, and, looking to the precedents established in the Civil War, it is doubtful whether any compensation could be exacted from whatever government may exist after the close of hostilities in Mexico. It is apparent that the administration is likely to find it very difficult to adhere strictly to this declared policy of nonintervention, at least to the actual situation for the better in a very short time.

All Wires Down.

To add to the difficulty in keeping in close touch with the situation, word came to the State Department late today from General J. J. Pershing, at Laredo, Texas, that all wires were down south of Monterrey, and that communication between Laredo and that point could be had only by way of Mier. A complete severance of telegraphic communication between the United States and its embassy in the City of Mexico at this critical juncture might easily bring about a change in policy on the part of the administration, at least to the extent of opening up a line of communication between the Mexican capital and Admiral Fletcher's ships at Vera Cruz by a naval expedition, if necessary.

Prestons Off on Honeymoon.

Princeton, N. J., February 12.—Professor and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston left here to-day on their honeymoon trip to the West. Mrs. Preston was formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson happened to be on the same train, and the two couples met at Princeton Junction. Many friends came to the station to say good-by to the bride couple.

All trains of the Norfolk and Western Railway use the splendid new Union Depot at Norfolk.—Advertiser.

Sore Muscles

Stiffness of Joints, Lameness of all kinds cause much suffering and make life miserable.

Baseball players are best judges of good remedies for these troubles.

NOAH'S LINIMENT

is used by all athletes and is highly recommended by them.

Noah's Liniment penetrates and draws out the poison. Give it a trial.

From a Well-Known Ball Player.

"Noah's Liniment is fine for lame and sore muscles, and I have used it with best results for scratches, bruises, stiffness, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I have used most of them."

F. J. Shaughnessy, Roanoke, Va.

This cut—Noah's Liniment—on every genuine package. Sold by all dealers in medicine and \$1 per bottle. Noah's Liniment Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

GOOD FOR THE EYES

THE S. GALESKI OPTICAL CO.

Male and Female St. 223 East Broad Street

RICHMOND IN MOTION

Don't Fail to See the Movies at the Academy of Music To-day, Friday and Saturday—Afternoon and Evening.

A FULL DEMONSTRATION OF

"The Richmond Adjustable Window"

WILL BE SHOWN.